



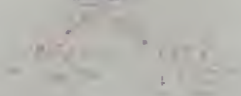
1. salt 1.00000, 1.00000

2. 1.00000

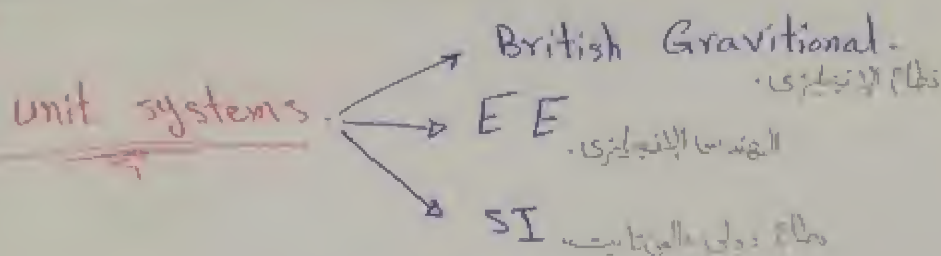
3. 1.00000, 1.00000

4. 1.00000

1.00000



Q



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| unit system | Time | length | Mass | Force | Temp. |
|-------------|------|--------|--------|------------------------------|-------------|
| SI | s | m | Kg | $N = \frac{Kg \cdot m}{s^2}$ | K |
| BG | s | Ft | slug | Ib_f | $^{\circ}R$ |
| EE | s | Ft | Ib_m | Ib_f | $^{\circ}R$ |

$$\rightarrow 1 Ib_f = (1 slug) * \left(1 \frac{Ft}{s^2}\right)$$

$$\rightarrow 1 Ib_f = (1 Ib_m) * \left(32.2 \frac{Ft}{s^2}\right)$$

$$\rightarrow 1 slug = 32.2 Ib_m$$

$$K^{\circ} = 1.8 R^{\circ}$$

$$1 N = 1 Ib_f$$

$$N = \frac{Kg \cdot m}{s^2}$$

$$Ib_f = slug \cdot \frac{Ft}{s^2}$$

$$Ib_f = \frac{14.3 Kg \cdot 0.3 m}{s^2} \quad \frac{Kg \cdot m}{s^2}$$

المثال
 • المحول : $\frac{\text{قوة}}{\text{مساحة}}$ كل وحدة مساحة 1 كيلو جرام مسافة 1 متر في اتجاه القوة .

$$[J = N \cdot m]$$

example (2.1)

① Acceleration = $\frac{\text{length}}{(\text{time})^2} = \frac{L}{T^2} = LT^{-2}$

② stress = $\frac{\text{Force}}{\text{Area}} = \frac{FLT^{-2}}{L^2} = \frac{F}{L} = FL^{-1}T^{-2}$

\swarrow Mass acceleration = $\frac{MLT^{-2}}{L^2} = ML^{-1}T^{-2}$

③ Moment = Force \cdot distance = $\frac{FLT^{-2}}{L} = FL$

$\vec{r} \times \vec{F} = \text{torque (moment)}$
 $\vec{r} \cdot \vec{F} = \text{work (energy)}$

المعادلة

$\frac{P}{\rho}$

$$P = P_0 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v^2 + \rho g z$$

(المعادلة المعروفة)

① $\frac{1}{2} \rho v^2 = [(ML^{-3}) (LT^{-1})^2] = ML^{-3+2} T^{-2} = ML^{-1} T^{-2}$

② $\rho g z = [(ML^{-3}) (LT^{-2}) (L)] = ML^{-3+1+1} T^{-2} = ML^{-1} T^{-2}$

③ $P = \frac{F}{A} = [(MLT^{-2}) (L^{-2})] = ML^{-1} T^{-2}$

• المعادلة متجانسة

property

Extensive property (depends on the amount of matter)

Intensive

Extensive

specific

Intens. volume
shape
mass

Extens. volume
mass
shape

specific = $\frac{\text{Extensive}}{m}$

| | |
|--------|--------|
| T | T |
| m | m/2 |
| P | P |
| ρ | ρ |
| V | V/2 |
| E | E/2 |

Intensive property (does not depend on the amount of matter)
Extensive property (depends on the amount of matter)

* Density (Mass Density)

$\rho (\text{Rho}) = \frac{m}{V}$ $\text{kg/m}^3 \rightarrow \text{slugs/ft}^3$
(ML^{-3})

* specific volume.

$v = \frac{V}{m}$ (m^3/kg)
 $v = \frac{1}{\rho}$ ($\text{L}^3 \text{M}^{-1}$)

specific weight (γ)

$$\gamma = \frac{W}{V} = \frac{mg}{V} = \rho \cdot g$$

$$[ML^{-3}] \cdot (LT^{-2}) = M L^{-2} T^{-2}$$

* Relative Density (specific gravity)

$$SG = \frac{\rho_{sub}}{\rho_{water}} = \frac{\gamma_{sub}}{\gamma_{air}}$$

$\rho_{water} = 1.0$ $\rho_{air} = 1.4$

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$\gamma_{air} = 12 \frac{N}{m^2}$
 $\gamma = 12.8$

$$\gamma = 16 \frac{N}{m^2}$$

$$\gamma_{air} = 12 \frac{N}{m^2}$$

$$\rho = ?? \quad \gamma = ??$$

$$G = ??$$

$$SG = \frac{\gamma_{sub}}{\gamma_{air}} = \frac{16}{12} = \frac{\rho_{sub}}{\rho_{air}} = \frac{\rho_{sub}}{1.4}$$

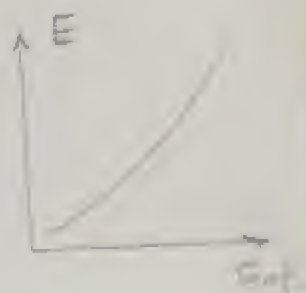
$$2 \cdot \rho_{sub} = 1.4 \cdot 1.4 = 1.96$$

$$\rho_{sub} = \frac{1.96}{2} = 0.98$$

Effect of temp. on density,

1) Liquids.

$$T \uparrow \quad \rho \downarrow$$



2) Gases.

$$P = \rho R T \quad \rightarrow \quad T = \frac{P}{\rho R}$$

$$T \uparrow \quad \rho \downarrow$$

دما زیادہ ہو تو کثافت کم ہوتی ہے



آبی کثافت الباء عند درجہ حرارت 4°C

وذلك عند تدرج حرارة الباء 4°C حيثما يزداد وتقل كثافتها على العكس للباء النقي.

بہ درجہ حرارت 4°C - نسبت ذرۃ الهیروجین و تہدد و ترتبط اکثر مع ذرات الاکسیجن و تزداد حجم الماء

